

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

The Senate today on the Legislative Bill—The House Passes the Sundry Civil Bill, Mr. Middleberger Wants the Chief Clerk's Salary Increased—Other Matters of Interest.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—In the senate, Mr. Miller, from the committee on agriculture, reported back without amendments the house bill taxing oleomargarine, and gave notice that he would call it up for action after the passage of the appropriation bill.

Mr. Jones of Arkansas, stated that Senators George, Gibson, Fair and himself, the minority of the committee, dissented from the report.

Mr. Hale, from the committee on naval affairs, reported back with amendments the house bill for relief of survivors of the exploring steamer Jeannette and the widows and children of those who perished. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Middleberger introduced a preamble and bill for the reduction by twenty-five per cent, of the salaries of the cabinet officers, senators and members of congress, and addressed the senate on its advocacy. He said that the discussion on a \$1,500 clerkship, and such things were sufficient to justify the hope that the bill would become a law at the next session of congress. If they were to commence the reductions of \$1,500 clerks and conclude with the reductions of per diem, labor, it seemed to him, that they should go back and begin at the head. The bill was referred to the committee on finance.

Mr. Allison called up the house joint resolution, extending the appropriation for ten days.

Mr. Edmunds called attention to this way of doing business, and to the present state of affairs. For several years past appropriation bills were not sent to the senate in time to have them properly considered, and when they came to the president he had no time to examine them, but had either to sign them blindly or veto them blindly. He gave a list of dates at which appropriation bills were received by the senate for the last three or four congresses, and said that this was not a credit to congress. If congress could not better administer public business in the most important of its features (proper control of public money) it was not deserving the confidence of the people. He thought, therefore, that the senate ought to take some step in some lawful and constitutional manner, to see that it can get on with this important public business in a reasonable, respectable and satisfactory manner. If they could not bring themselves into better fellowship about this business, he would rather have the wheels of the government stop by refusing to pass this joint resolution. The passing of such resolutions was a very confusing and mischievous practice.

Mr. Beck stated that the extension for ten days was simply absurd. The sundry civil bill had not yet reached the senate, and that bill alone would require at least three weeks for its consideration. Since throwing grass and weeds into the fire, he would not have the efficacy of stones, and he thought that it would be no harm to let the departments close for the week.

Mr. Scales called attention to the fact that the sundry civil bill was not yet passed, and that when such a bill is not passed in time, it is a disgrace to the senate.

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STATE CONVENTIONS.

THE IOWA AND ARKANSAS DEMOCRATS.

A Resolution in the Iowa Convention Causes Some Personal Remarks—The Arkansas Convention Adopts a Platform—The Greenbackers in Iowa—Other Political News.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 1.—The democratic state convention met here today. Various considerations were then appointed, and while waiting for their report a resolution expressing the good will of the convention toward Gladstone and Parnell, and hoping for their success was passed. The platform adopted endorses President Cleveland and his administration, favors home pension bills, but opposes special laws; calls on congress to revise the tariff laws so as to meet the needs of revenue only; declares in favor of the payment of the public debt; in favor of legislative adjustment of the labor question; denounces the new congressional district law; demands an investigation and the conviction of all malefactors in public office; from the repeal of the prohibition law; and the enactment of local option law, extending to counties and cities—the license, if adopted, to be not less than \$500.

The report of the majority on the liquor question was adopted by the following vote: Yes, 387; nays, 213.

After the adoption of the platform, which, on the temperance question, called out a long and heated debate, a resolution was sent to the platform, condemning as an outrage and travesty on justice, the action of the state senators who took \$210 pay for the reces before the impeachment trial began. An attempt was made to amend the resolution, but failed by a viva voce vote.

Senator Knight of Dubuque, one of the senators who had taken the pay, rose to defend himself and his colleagues. He branded the resolution as a lie in the face of the facts, and said it was not true that the senators had not earned their pay. Proceeding in his defense, he was hissed all over the house, and an angry scene followed.

"I defy the convention," said he, "and the man who wrote this resolution to injure me so long as I have the confidence of my constituents of Dubuque."

He asked the convention if it wanted to denounce abuses, why it did not denounce the president of the United States for going down on his knees to a corporate monopoly and voting the De Moines river bill.

The bill was then passed, and the house, at 5:45, adjourned.

ITEMS FROM WASHINGTON.

The President Signs the Fitz John Porter Bill—Other News.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The president has signed the Fitz John Porter bill.

The president this afternoon approved the joint resolution providing for fifteen days for expenditures of the government, not provided for in the appropriation bills already passed.

Mr. Beck stated that the extension for ten days was simply absurd. The sundry civil bill had not yet reached the senate, and that bill alone would require at least three weeks for its consideration. Since throwing grass and weeds into the fire, he would not have the efficacy of stones, and he thought that it would be no harm to let the departments close for the week.

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A BRUTAL HUSBAND.

Senator Pugh's Daughter Rescued by Her Brother.

OMAHA, Neb., July 1.—[Special.]—Two years ago Nellie, daughter of Senator Pugh, of Alabama, was married to Albert Elliott, who proved to be a worthless fellow and a tyrannical brute. The couple came to Omaha and resided here some months, and then moved to Council Bluffs, Iowa. During all the time they lived in Omaha and Council Bluffs, the wife was treated brutally and well nigh starved to death. Her husband, by force and confinement, prevented her from communicating with her father. A few days ago the wife, by accident, obtained an audience with State Senator George Wright, of Council Bluffs, to whom she told her story and applied for assistance. Senator Wright at once telegraphed to Senator Pugh, who all this time had been unable to find any trace of the whereabouts of his daughter. The result was that on yesterday young Pugh, the wife's brother, arrived in Council Bluffs, and obtained admittance to the house of his sister.

When he saw his sister, he was so overcome with emotion that he could not speak. He then drew a revolver he advanced for the husband, threatening to kill him. The husband escaped out of the back door, carrying the revolver. Young Pugh left last night for Alabama, accompanied by his sister and her little child.

A FAMILY BROIL.

LEADS TO THE KILLING OF A MAN AND HIS WIFE.

NEW ORLEANS, July 1.—A terrible tragedy occurred near Bogalusa, Kamper county, yesterday. The families of George M. Gullet and Barlow lived in the same house. The men were partners in farming, and while resting at noon Gullet fell asleep. An altercation occurred between Barlow and his wife and Mrs. Gullet, which aroused Gullet. He went into the room and asked what the matter was. Barlow was cursing him, saying that he had wanted to kill him for some time, and would do so now, saying a gun at the same time. Gullet sprang to a bureau drawer for a pistol, and shot Barlow in the neck. While he was in the act of firing, Barlow dropped the gun and ran to the fence. Gullet picked up the gun and shot him dead. Turning, he discovered Barlow's wife in the act of killing his wife with a ax, whereupon he fired the remaining charge at Mrs. Barlow, killing her instantly. Gullet has surrendered to the authorities.

GOING TO CANADA.

WARRANTS SWORN OUT FOR THE ARREST OF JAMES A. WILSON, the Absconding Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—The heavy defalcation of the treasurer of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal company, which was discovered yesterday, continues to be the main topic of conversation in financial circles. Several experts have been sent to work at the books of the corporation, and they are busily engaged today in examining the accounts to ascertain whether or not the defalcation was the work of the treasurer, or whether it was the work of some other person.

THE ARKANSAS PLATFORM.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 1.—The platform adopted by the democratic state convention before adjourning this morning, reaffirms allegiance to the constitution and the principles of the republic, and declares that the government is a government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

THE SOUTHERN CHAUTAUQUA.

OPENING EXERCISES OF THE MONTAGUE ASSEMBLY—A BOUT.

MONTAGUE, Tenn., July 1.—The opening exercises of the Montague assembly and summer school took place last night according to programme. An unusually large number of representatives were present from the states of Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Virginia.

A SWITCHMAN'S MISTAKE.

AN ACCIDENT ON THE ERIE RAILROAD—SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., July 1.—The St. Louis express on the Erie railway, drawn by two engines, while a mile east of Sunbury, at 8:30 o'clock this morning, was stopped by a switchman's mistake. The switchman, who was supposed to be at the switch, had moved it to the wrong position, and the train, which was traveling at a high rate of speed, struck it.

THE IOWA GREENBACKERS.

THEY FUSE WITH THE DEMOCRATS, WHO GIVE THEM TWO PLACES.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 1.—The convention of the greenback party met here today with about 100 delegates. There was some opposition to a fusion, but the majority were in favor of a fusion with the democrats.

DR. ORME HONORED.

HE IS ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMOEOPATHY.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 1.—[Special.]—Dr. F. H. Orme, of Atlanta, was today elected president of the American Institute of Homoeopathy.

THE ABINGTON BANK SUSPENDS PAYMENT.

ABINGTON, Mass., July 1.—The Abington national bank, whose president, R. J. Lane, was arrested in Portland last night, stopped payment this morning. No money will be paid out until after a meeting of the directors, which will probably be held tonight. Last evening it was closed, and the bank has \$100,000 on hand. It is thought that the shortage will amount to nearly \$150,000.

Gold Shipments.

NEW YORK, July 1.—The steamer Loring, which sailed today for Hamburg, took \$600,000 gold here. The total shipments of gold this week, \$1,881,000. The firm which has been shipping the largest amount of gold says that just now there is a great demand for gold and it is worth more in Berlin than in any other market.

A Tornado in South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 1.—A tornado passed through Florence today, originating in the north, moving on south, and leveling many trees.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

JOHN BRIGHT ADDRESSES HIS ELECTORS.

He Says He Must Go Before the People Once More On Account of the Home Rule Bill—Declines to Stand-Other News of Interest.

LONDON, July 1.—John Bright addressed a large and enthusiastic audience at Birmingham tonight. Upon rising to speak, he was cheered for several minutes. He said he had believed that his time was coming to retire. For twenty years he had served Birmingham, but in face of question of the greatest magnitude he considered it his duty to remain at the front. During his life in parliament he had acted alongside of a still eminent leader of the liberals. [Cheers.] He had not been a follower. [Cheers.] The liberal leaders had generally followed the course adopted by Mr. Gladstone in preference to following their own convictions.

Some intimate friends of his had no notion of anything but following where Mr. Gladstone led. They reminded him of Cook's tourists who enjoyed great security because they were "personally conducted." [Laughter.] He claimed that he was more than any other man had inspired successive governments to deal with Ireland; who had so long and persistently shown England the sores of Ireland. It was because his sympathy was undiminished—more powerful than ever—that he was unable to accept the proposals of the government.

What anybody supposed that he would have estranged himself from long political and personal friendship with Mr. Gladstone, he could have seen and heard to support him. In the great speeches of the premier and others they had introduced a great deal of ancient history, and many old stories about Ireland, but the history of nearly every country was a dismal story. The church story of Ireland had nothing to do with this question. [Cheers.] It was unbecoming in the premier to make a long speech telling of what happened in Ireland a century ago. [Cheers.]

Going back, he would show the enormous progress of Ireland during the past fifty, and seventy years. The whole tone of parliament toward Ireland had altered. The church had been disestablished, and laws had been reformed, the arrears act had been passed and other legislation had been enacted, and in the last year with the widest household suffrage, could any government in the same length of time have done more for any people.

After adducing data to prove that the Irish matter is not political, but altogether economical, Mr. Bright proceeded: He said he was entirely against anything in any shape called parliament at Dublin. [Cheers.] He was also opposed to the monstrous proposition of a chamber of commerce. But for a bill to revolutionize Ireland nobody would have dreamed of so extravagant a proposal. In regard to the land question, he said that the land question was a necessary evil, and that the government had created a government in Ireland which would be a disgrace to the government of this country.

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THE LAKE SHORE.

THE MEN GO TO WORK AND FREIGHT BEGINS MOVING.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Business in the Lake Shore yards at Forty-third street seemed normal in the morning. The men who had been on strike since yesterday morning had returned to work, and the freight trains were moving again.

There was absolutely no excitement in the vicinity of the round house. Engines pulled out of the round house and went to the yards, but there was no excitement in the vicinity of the round house. Engines pulled out of the round house and went to the yards, but there was no excitement in the vicinity of the round house.

At about 8:30 o'clock an engine was brought out and men called into active service once more, as the men who had been on strike since yesterday morning had returned to work, and the freight trains were moving again.

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Soldiers' Aid society during the existence of that association.

A Remedy for all Diseases of the Lungs, Kidneys, Stomach and Bowels. A positive cure for Dyspepsia, Acid Stomach, Constipation. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls, 3 or 4 times a day. No genuine sale sold by mail.

SIMON N. JONES, Manager, Louisville, Ky.

PIONEER

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The Greatest Medical Discovery of
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ADDRESS ALL LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS, AND MAKE

ALL DRAFTS ON CHECKS PAYABLE TO

THE CONSTITUTION,

ATLANTA, GA.

ATLANTA, GA., JULY 2, 1886.

Indications for Atlanta and

Georgia, taken at 1 o'clock a.

m.: Fair weather; stationary

temperature. Georgia, Flor-

ida, Alabama, North Carolina and South

Carolina: Local rains, followed by fair

weather; slightly warmer; winds generally

westerly.

It was a clear sweep yesterday!

The "spike tail dude" is still getting in

his licks.

The president has signed the Fitz John

Porter bill.

GORDON men, stand firm! There is only

a week more of hard fighting. Nothing is

so fatal as overconfidence.

The Knights of Labor held a meeting in

New York yesterday. Mr. Powderly was

present and addressed them.

GENERAL GORDON now lacks 54 votes of

a majority of the entire convention. This

gap will rapidly close in the next few days.

The democrats and greenbacks of Iowa

have agreed on a fusion ticket. The green-

backers have two places on the democratic

ticket.

A heavy storm prevailed in southern

Georgia yesterday. Great damage was done

to the growing crops, but no loss of life is

reported.

There were seven bridges washed away in

Washington county night before last, but

nine hundred democrats met in Sandersville

and overwhelmingly rebuked Gordon's slan-

derers.

The Augusta Chronicle says: "Bacon

carried Appaling Monday, Wilcox yesterday.

It is a rainy day when Bacon don't get a

county." There was something of a drizzle

on yesterday.

This will be an exciting day in

Great Britain. Seventy-nine members are

to be elected to parliament, and the result

of today's contests will indicate the fate of

the government.

GENERAL GORDON'S enemies say they are

going to fight him to the "last ditch." All

right. The Gordon men fought in the "last

ditch" in 1864, and they will try and be on

hand this summer.

The report of Colonel E. T. Shubrick, as-

stant keeper of the penitentiary, shows the

condition of the convicts to be better than

that of any other penitentiary in the south.

It is very gratifying, and is to

be a great credit to the penitentiary

system of Georgia.

Willing to Obey the Law.

Since the prohibition election in December

about one hundred saloons and liquor stores

have closed up. The owners of these estab-

lishments were opposed to prohibition. They

fought it, but to their credit it must be said

that they did not go beyond the methods

usually employed in a political campaign.

When the fight went against them they

hoveled gracefully to the will of the majority,

and accepted the situation.

When it is recollected that these men had

some of them, large interests at stake, while

others had their all thus invested, it will be

seen that they did not yield without making

to far, been a party to this attempt; but the

editorial from which we have quoted

shows that he is growing somewhat desper-

ate.

All that General Gordon says in regard to

his war record is in reply to the slanders and

insinuations that have been made in regard

to his resignation from the senate. It is

charged that his resignation was the result of

corruption and bribery, but he shows that if

he had been open to bribery and corruption,

he could have made more money by holding

on to the office and selling his vote and in-

fluence; and he clinches the argument by

showing that he didn't resign during the

war when it would have been very comfort-

able to resign. Is this the bloody shirt?

We fear that the brass bands have touched

Statesman Walsh in his upper story.

He says that General Gordon, in deciding

himself against the charge of unscrupulous

men, is waving the bloody shirt in Georgia

"just as much, relatively, as Blaine did in

the presidential campaign." These are queer

declarations coming from a southern demo-

cratic newspaper. Statesman Walsh knows

well that there is no bloody shirt in the

Georgia campaign. It is true that General

Gordon was a gallant soldier in a cause that

he believed to be right, but is that any rea-

son why he should be defeated? The people

of the north lose no opportunity to honor their

old soldiers—why should not the people of

the south occasionally follow their exam-

ple?

Statesman Walsh, however, is very much

afraid of the result. If the people of Georgia

indorse General Gordon by electing him

governor, it will, in the opinion of States-

man Walsh, be a "monstrous paradox," and

he adds: "What will the patriotic people of

the east and west think of such conduct?"

What must we think of it ourselves when

reason returns to its throne? What promise

of blessed repose and prosperity does such

an act of madness and inconsistency hold

out to patriots at home or abroad?" We

submit that it is high time for the Augusta

Chronicle's reason to return to its throne.

The people of Georgia do not care what the

"people of the east or west think of their

conduct." They are responsible only to

themselves in this matter. They feel that

General Gordon deserves every honor they

can give him, and they know that in honor-

ing him they are doing honor, not only to

confederate memories, but to that spirit of

conciliation that recognizes the results of the

war and loves the union as it exists.

We are very sorry for Statesman Walsh.

More Misinformation.

We find the following in the columns of

our usually well-informed contemporary,

the Springfield Republican:

When the attempt of Georgia, a few months ago,

to run off its latest issue of bonds in Wall

street resulted in a prompt protest from many

brokers, including Henry Clews, whose firm was

the largest in Georgia, the bonds were

repudiated, and the Georgia bonds were

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ruined, but intimates that if ruin comes it

will be decidedly an interesting state of af-

airs. In short, to use a homely phrase, he

makes light of everything. Now, this is just

what the English people have never been ac-

customed to. With them, politics has always

been a dignified, slow and pompous business.

It is a genuine surprise to them to see this

audacious free lance recklessly charging in

every direction, laughing at law, laughing at

tradition, laughing at success or defeat,

laughing at everything, good or bad. Per-

haps the smiling cynic carries the crowd

with him because he is a novelty, a kind of

spectacle, a revolving exhibition of surprises.

The explanation, however, may take care of

itself. Will such a man render any sub-

stantial service to his party? Will his in-

fantasy stamp itself for any length of time upon

British journalism and politics? Time will

show.

Southern Industries.

Pittsburg is a slutter at last. Several

of the large iron mills there are now using

pig iron from Alabama and Tennessee. This

iron sells fifty cents per ton less than the

price of the Pennsylvania iron. Naturally

the Pittsburgh furnace men are alarmed.

Their fight against southern iron has been

unsuccessful.

It needs no prophet to foretell the result.

The monster iron plants of Pennsylvania do

not propose to compete with their southern

rivals. They will pull up and move south.

Within the past few weeks two large plants

have been moved to Alabama, and others

will follow.

As it is with the iron mills, it will be with

the cotton mills, tanneries, wood-working

industries and others, for which the south

opens a profitable field. We are now see-

ing only the beginning of the mighty move-

ment. It is coming, and it will be here be-

fore we are ready for it.

One thing is incomprehensible. Just as

our home industries are showing signs of

vigorous life and prosperity, some of our

southern congressmen are besetting them-

selves in the interests of the free-trade folly.

They would let in the cheap products of Eu-

rope, and force our struggling farmers and

mills to close doors. We have too much

at stake to permit any mischievous tinkering

with the tariff. Our farmers are as

deeply interested in this business as any

body else. The building up of our own in-

dustry means more people, more towns,

bigger towns, in a word home markets.

The Negro and the Schoolmaster.

A negro schoolteacher in Virginia is quoted

as saying that while negroes readily learn

within certain limits they do not take to

education. They desire to learn to read and

write, but, having done so, they read noth-

ing and write nothing. Their school train-

ing does not make them ambitious, nor does

it inspire them with any desire for culture.

It says that contentment is the great vice

of his race, and that as it is easy to live in

the south, the negroes will continue in their

present condition for generations to come.

This view of the situation is not altogether

discouraging. The average negro has found

that while it is a good thing to be able to

read and write, higher education is not of

any value to him under existing conditions.

Naturally, the bread and butter problem

presses for an immediate solution. Culture

will not solve it, but work will. The negro,

therefore, turns his attention to material

things. In this he is right. It is better to

be self-supporting than to be a pauper with

English education than to be a pauper with

the ability to read Greek and Latin. It is

one of the hopeful signs of the times that

the negro is beginning to see his interests in

the proper light. When the time comes for

him to aspire to a higher education, he will

be on hand. Until then no greater injury

could be done him than to over-educate him,

thus forcing him out of his sphere, and mak-

ing him a cripple for life, and propped up in

chairs. The mother left her wash to listen to

the tale the small boys told and screamed to

hear the little one was in jail.

She rushed to the police station

and asked permission to see the child. She

was refused, and, swooning, fell on the floor.

Toward morning the little form all huddled

up in a corner of the dark cell, growl still

and the flower girl slept. Daylight found the

half-crazed mother waiting at the prison door

to see her child. At last the big policeman

and the little girl started to court. The mother

sprang forward to clasp her child in

her arms. Back! None of that! Not

a word. Not even a word at court when the

judge ordered that the child be sent to a

juvenile asylum. At the asylum the mother

was again repulsed. But the black block

of a lawyer and after five days the crippled

father stroked a mass of curly hair and

thanked God that his little girl was again the

sunshine of his poor home.

It is said of Mr. Thomas Hughes that he has

written a life of Vanderbilt which the Van-

ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS

SHORT LINE.

Vicksburg and Shreveport

--VIA--

MONTGOMERY!

ONLY LINE

OPERATING

DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS

—AND—

Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars

BETWEEN

Atlanta and New Orleans Without Change

Through time table in effect June 29th, 1886.

	No. 50. Daily.	No. 52. Daily.	No. 4. Daily except Sunday.
To Atlanta.....	1 15 pm	11 30 pm	4 30 pm
F. Fairburn.....	2 46 pm	12 39 am	5 53 pm
Palmiro.....	2 17 pm	12 45 am	6 23 pm
Newnan.....	2 46 pm	1 19 am	7 23 pm
Grantsville.....	3 15 pm	1 53 am	8 18 pm
Lafayette.....	3 43 pm	2 41 am	9 40 pm
West Point.....	4 27 pm	3 33 am	.....
Opeleta.....	5 15 pm	4 am	.....
Columbus, Ga.....	6 19 pm	11 38 am	.....
Montgomery.....	7 30 pm	7 00 am	.....
Birmingham.....	8 45 pm	8 10 am	.....
Pennascola.....	9 45 pm	9 10 am	.....
Mobile.....	10 45 am	10 10 am	.....

New Orleans	7 20 am	7 30 pm	
St. Louis	12 10 pm		
Marion	3 11 pm		
Greensboro	3 11 pm		
Akron	6 00 pm		
Meridian	11 30 am	11 30 pm	
Greenville	1 30 pm		
Vicksburg	1 30 pm		
Shreveport	1 30 pm		
Shreveport	1 35 pm		
	No. 51. Daily.	No. 52. Daily.	No. 53. Daily except Sunday
New Orleans	7 00 pm	7 45 am	
Mobile	12 20 am	1 05 pm	
V. Pensacola	10 20 pm	7 05 am	
V. Selma		5 00 pm	
V. Montgomery	8 20 am	8 45 pm	
V. Columbus	8 20 am	10 50 pm	
V. Opelika	10 35 am	12 55 am	
West Point	11 21 am	2 00 am	
LaGrange	11 30 am	2 45 am	4 17 am
Rock Hill	12 15 pm	3 17 am	5 02 am
Greenville	12 25 pm	3 35 am	5 31 am
Norfolk	1 37 pm	4 05 am	6 20 am
Palmetto			7 20 am

Fairburn.....	1 36 pm	4 38 am	7 42 am
Atlanta.....	2 30 pm	5 50 am	8 55 am

* Daily except Sunday

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

No. 50, Pullman Buffet sleeper New York to Montgomery and Atlanta to New Orleans without stopping.

No. 52, Pullman Buffet sleeper Washington to Montgomery, local sleeper Atlanta to Montgomery; Farior to Montgomery to New Orleans.

No. 51, Pullman Buffet sleeper Montgomery to New York, and Pullman Buffet sleeper New Orleans to Atlanta.

No. 53, Pullman Buffet sleeper Montgomery to Washington; local sleeper Montgomery to Atlanta.

F. MCANDLESS, General Agent,
Passenger Agent, J. A. ORME,
No. Pryor street, Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.
J. R. MCOWELL, CROFT & BERRY,
Gen'l. Pass. Agent, General Manager,
Montgomery, Alabama.

Central, Southwestern & Montgomery
Railroads & Eufrata Railroads.

All trains of this system are run by Central or

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 27, 1886. ■

GOING FROM ATLANTA.		
Atlanta D No 62.	6:00 a m	
Thomaston D E S.	11:35 a m	
Carrollton D E S.	6:00 p m	
Atlanta D No 61.	6:20 p m	
Augusta D No 17.	4:30 p m	
Savannah D No 62.	8:55 p m	
Fort Gaines D No 21.	8:55 p m	
Perry D E S No 25.	12:00 a m	
Fort Gaines D No 22.	12:25 a m	
Blakely D E S No 21.	6:53 p m	
Albany D No 25.	8:45 p m	
Camden D No 24.	1:05 p m	
Columbus D No 5.	2:25 p m	
Montgomery D No 1.	7:25 p m	
Atlanta D No 2.	8:10 p m	
Atlanta D No 2.	8:10 p m	
Carrollton	7:18 p m	
Macon D No 2.	7:50 p m	
Savannah		
Jacksonville D.	8:55 a m	
Jacksonville D.	8:10 p m	

Fort Gaines
Blakeley
Albany D No 3 11:10 P

Dunlap		6:30 p m
Edwards		7:00 p m
Montgomery		8:00 p m
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Atlanta D No 54		6:30 p m
Thomson		7:00 p m
Jarrell		8:00 p m
Macon D No 54		10:10 p m
Tigons		9:00 p m
Savannah D No 54		6:30 a m
Jacksonville D		42 BOOG
Palmetto		12:00 p m
Fort Gaines F D S No 27		4:25 p m
Bakalee E S No 25		5:35 p m
Waycross		6:45 p m
Hialeah F D R 1		3:55 p m
Columbus D No 5		2:05 p m
Dayton		2:05 p m
<hr/>		
Sleeping cars on No 54, Atlanta, to Savannah,		
through sleeping and sitting cars on No 2 to Jack-		
sonville, Albany and train between Albany and		
Fayetteville, Louisville and Sylva, Ga., take		
on No 52. Trains Nos 2 and 52 make close		
connections at Albany with trains Nos 2 and 52		
for northwest Georgia and Florida points. Train No		
connects at Albany with B & O R 17, which		
operates all night at Savannah with B & O R 27, ex-		
Florida points.		

COMING TOWARDS ATLANTA.

Jacksonville via Savannah D.....	17:20 P
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Jacksonville via Albany	\$4.00	p
Blakely D E S No 36	12.00	m
Blakely D E S No 28	8.00	m
Blakely D E S No 29	.....	8.00	m
Perry D E S No 22	.....	3.00	p
Establa D No 2	.....	19.00	s
Establa D No 3	.....	19.00	s
Montgomery D No 2	.....	7.00	p
Agusta D No 18	.....	12.00	s
Agusta D No 19	.....	12.00	s
Thomaston	.....	8.00	p
Thomaston	.....	8.00	p
Atlanta D	.....	8.00	p
Jacksonville via Savannah	.....	8.00	p
Jacksonville via Albany	.....	8.00	p
Blakely D E S No 36	.....	12.00	m
Blakely D E S No 28	.....	8.00	m
Blakely D E S No 29	.....	8.00	m
Perry D E S No 22	.....	3.00	p
Establa D No 2	.....	19.00	s
Establa D No 3	.....	19.00	s
Montgomery D No 2	.....	7.00	p
Agusta D No 18	.....	12.00	s
Agusta D No 19	.....	12.00	s
Thomaston	.....	8.00	p
Thomaston	.....	8.00	p
Atlanta D	.....	8.00	p

Atlanta D No 53. 7:31 a m
Jacksonville via Savannah D.

[illegible]

IVCL

THE

CONGRESSIONAL

As early as possible

WASHINGTON

is working early adjournment opinion the session bill today Mr. HASTINGS

Mr. Hastings muddy eye thousand six acres of tracts.

The Senate days this and harbor has made the bill for Saturday to \$175,000 and Chastain to \$200,000 to will endow stored.

PENNS

An effort rejected veto, but president has to this reason that he will

The act

Clerks in the postmaster demands is to the department also to demand recently re have adopted the ment at the

Senator to spend the

An Amendment

WASHINGTON ed to vote of legislative tion took the number

The amendment to twenty

There was same line of agreed to vote.

An amendment the civil re Mr. TAYLOR, tion was un would be so Mr. SULLIVAN commission a useless plan way he would Mr. VOORHIS for the law he was a champion hoped he would be people would be Mr. TAYLOR better in the ministered quoted from pensions the under the co and the of He had no the commission the of the of Mr. VOORHIS pensions an awe great pe in office. S that there of deny it from, than a trial, than a pension was dis holding its spirit.

Mr. Call to reign the aristocracy a clear den president an pension. He close of the that subject that no person or republicans under the circuit

The discussion was adopted All amendments passed. Mr. HANCOCK approved the bill and called up the bill death last, of Hon. Louisiana, on the life of John. East adopted, and tomorrow.

LA

Proceedings

WASHINGTON President of public lands lands granted in the coast amendment Land reclamation Mr. PAYSON ded censured in favor of the amendment against the the amendment whole bill, of land, might work forth thought six-bred.

Mr. ANDERSON, the house of the house of the ready to him by the of railroad was whether million or g

points

Mr. WEAVER's remarks

conference

Mr. ANDERSON should Mr. DICKENS Mr. ANDERSON